The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869. NUMBER 106.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns from the Several States.

Republican Majority in Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

Iowa Gives 35,000 Republican Majority.

OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.

Seventy-one counties reduce Hayes' majority only 8,000 below that of Sherwood. There are eighty-eight counties, and the worst are heard from.

The city is in a perfect uproar of rejoicing. Hayes' house is crowded to-night, to an immense crowd in front of the Republican headquarters. There are bonfires everywhere, a colossal one in front of the Ohio *State Journal* office. The Democrats are paralyzed with astonishment and heads of music; processions and every species of rejoicing is in full blast. No Democrats visible. We consider the Legislature safe in both branches—one majority in the senate and three in the House. Longworth, Hamilton county, re-gain for the House. Stark, 1; Washington, 1; Madison, 1; Scioto, 1; Lawrence, 1, and one floating member in each of the three counties. At least Ohio may be considered about safe for the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 13.

The following sentimental election returns have been received:

Van Wert County—Pendleton, 30 majority; Democratic gain of 30 over Sherwood. Paulding, Democratic, 30 majority.

Mahoning County, composed of Republican and Democratic counties, gain of 40 over Trumbull vote [sic].

Allen County—Pendleton, 400 majority; Republican gain over Thurman, 60.

Ashland County—Pendleton, 250 majority; Democratic gain over Thurman, 50.

Wyandotte County—over 200 Democratic majority. Thurman in 1867, 374.

Morrow County—No majority for Hayes; Democratic gain of 40 over Thurman.

Huron County—Pendleton, 400 majority; Democratic gain over Thurman, 60.

Crawford County—Democratic majority 1,600; Democratic gain over Thurman, 75

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—CHARLES B. B. MASON.
For Treasurer—DAVID A. GRAY.
For Collector—J. C. DOANE.
For Attorney—BRAND N. STILES.
For Clerk of Police Court—E. S. MASON.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court—JOSEPH E. GARY.
Clerk of the Superior Court—CHARLES M. WOOLLEY.
Clerk of the Circuit Court—WM. F. WILLIAMS.
Clerk of the County Court—J. G. GRINNELL.
Sheriff—JOHN A. KENNEDY.
Coroner—ALEX. MCCOLLOUGH.
Public Administrator—CALVERT G. LAKE.
Police Commissioner—MIKE SHEAHAN.
Trustee of the Poor—MARTIN KENNEDY, A. H. RICE.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—A. S. Bates, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines, Jr., Wm. Bross.
Constables—Wm. Hickson, W. P. Cochrane.
Assessor, for Hyde Park—Elmer Kennedy, Daniel Cameron.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor—Clubert, M. W. Fowler, Ald.
Town Clerk—Superior, Abner Bell; Town Clerk, E. H. Hugo.
Town Collector—Chicago, Charles Blackwell; Superior, Henry Addington; Lake View, Wm. Hoffman; Hyde Park, Thomas Sutherland; N. M. Foster; Town Clerk, John England.

SITTINGS OF TRIBUNAL.

The County Reform ticket was elected, on Tuesday, in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, by about 1,200 majority. It was composed of Republicans and Democrats, and was supported by all the Republican newspapers there except the *Volksfreund*. The *Gazette* and the *Commercial* supported the regular Republican ticket with great earnestness, and in this we think they did right. There was a State election pending, and a State ticket in the field which could not be otherwise than unfavorably affected by any diversion of Republican votes. Moreover, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution has not been ratified by Ohio, and its fate in that State was more or less dependent upon this election. For these reasons, we should certainly have followed the same policy which the *Gazette* and the *Enquirer* in Cincinnati, if under the same circumstances.

We know nothing of the causes which led to the nomination of the County Reform ticket, or those which led the Democracy to withdraw its name in favor of it, but the result of the election in Cincinnati, like that in San Francisco, shows that movements of this kind are popular just now, and that the people are less disposed to carry national politics into local elections, or municipal disputes than they have been heretofore. The nearer we come to giving the negro his rights, the more than he allows us to attend to our own business. When all of the States have given him the ballot, and he has it, if they are not already, the negro question, or questions, will disappear from politics entirely, and parties will be divided on new issues. The first new question will be some bearing upon the finances, and the tax-consumer. That is the issue before the people of Chicago now. The Republican party, having been the dominant party here for a long period of time has quietly fallen under the control of the Democracy, which is, however necessary, or seemed to be necessary, at one time, to conciliate these establishments, in order to secure their influence. They were not slow in making the their importance felt. They were not slow to profit in what manner they chose to exercise their control could be made at any time at primary meetings. Little by little they consolidated their power, until finally it has become useless for anybody to contend against them. As in a primary election. The men who pay them the most money can always be sure of beating down all opposition at the primaries, and then a sort of perpetual motion is established. A set of shrewd and unscrupulous men are constantly swinging around the circle from the public treasury to the drinking saloons and back again. In this manner they endear themselves to the interest on the city bonds, and bring their Bummer element into control the moment they are entrusted with power. If they have not yet attained the impudence and rascality of Tammany Hall, it is only because they are not old enough.

The time is ripe now, if we know them overboard, the new ist will in time get as badly demoralized as they. Very well, then, throw them overboard too, and keep repeating the operation. The safety and permanency of our free institutions is grounded upon the idea of throwing office-holders and brokers overboard as fast as they become dangerous and obnoxious. It is for that very reason that we have frequent elections, in order to change rulers and dynasties is not executed by the people. It is all the same as though we were living under an absolute monarchy, limited by no law save its own necessity.

THE DEFEAT OF PENDLETON.

The country has had a fortunate escape. The election in Ohio might have resulted in a national calamity; that it did not, is the most fortunate thing that could happen to the country. Pendleton is undoubtedly the ablest man, intellectually, among the Democratic leaders. By birth, education, habits, and by association, he has a greater hold upon the party than any of his competitors. He is proud of his relation to the "superior race" of the South, and had he been a resident of that section in the days of slavery he would have lived as a prince among his feudal followers.

This gentleman has been in avowed candidate for the Presidency ever since 1868. In 1864 he was nominated for the Vice Presidency, and was rejected by the people. In 1868 he proclaimed the new doctrine of repudiation; by forcing the issue of the Democratic party to take it into thereof an irredeemable paper currency, and, to make that currency valueless, he proposed to issue it by the thousands of millions. He appealed to the selfishness and to the dishonesty of the people. He pointed out to them how they might escape payment of both principal and interest, and escape the taxation made necessary to meet both. This policy he advocated by speech and in the press. To the South and to the country, he addressed his financial scheme, and did so much as—if not more than—any other man, to weaken the public credit, and retard the restoration of the national finances to a sound basis. His former willingness to go among that portion of the Democratic party whose sympathies and interests had been on the side of slavery and the rebellion. If, was accepted by those as both leader, and, when the Democratic Convention met in New York, in July, 1868, he was the favorite of nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Democracy. He was their choice for candidate for President. He had "not rebelled against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, but he has always maintained that slavery could not be abolished in that mode, and, therefore, he never been a party to it." This threw the issue entirely upon the question of repudiation of the slave property. He was, therefore, not only the advocate of repudiating the national debt, but in favor of paying the rebels for their property in slaves.

This was the platform on which he stood. Immediately and fiercely, infidelity his influence in relation, your own candidates. To defeat him they united the inveterate political enemies of the Democracy, and, by their votes, and their influence, defeated him. The friends of these men, combined, constituted nine-tenths of the Democratic party in the State of Ohio. Their defeat, therefore, is the defeat of the Democratic party.

Since this time, the New York Democracy have managed to make a champion of Horatio Seymour, who, on the platform of the Democracy of New York, has had associated him with the principles of extreme Union

policy to effect the growing popularity of Hoffman by getting elected Governor of Ohio. The result of that election has been fatal to Pendleton. It has covered him with defeat in his own State. It is a personal as well as a political defeat. It is a refusal by the people of Ohio to accept him, even with his high personal qualifications, and it is a refusal of the people to accept his specious promises of good times and plenty of money.

The country has reason to rejoice at this decision of the people of Ohio. It is the death blow to the greenback policy. It puts an end to the scheme of repudiation. It is another popular declaration that the debt is to be honestly paid. It is a public protest against the further issue of a depreciated paper currency. It is a demand for a return to specie payments and specie values. It is a protest against reckless expansion, inflation, and speculation, ending, finally, in national and individual bankruptcy and ruin.

This election in Ohio is, perhaps, the close of the political life of Mr. Pendleton,—it will, at least, put an end to his presidential aspirations. Even if he still takes his place. He did high,—he played the demagogue in the most masterly style, but he has failed. He had ability, and was, therefore, more dangerous. In his defeat, we repeat, the country has great cause for rejoicing.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

So many grave apprehensions had been indulged by Republican leaders as to our success in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and so confident had been the Democratic predictions, especially relative to Ohio, that our victories in those States have given hardly less surprise than relief to the party generally. It was a surprise to the leaders of Republican journals in confessing that this was the "off year" in politics, that apathy and indifference would lessen the Republican vote, while long-lasting and insatiable hunger for spoils would stimulate the Democrats, that has called out as nearly a full vote as we have had. But, carrying Pennsylvania in 1867 by only 922 votes, and Ohio by less than 3,000, if there remained any present doubt in the old-fashioned notion that the people naturally gravitate to the Democratic ticket unless they have special cause to vote some other, this year would be likely to afford an illustration of it. The cause is wholly at issues. No great national issue divides the two parties by clear party lines. Not that there are not differences of opinion on national policies; there never were greater. But on none of these questions of policy do the people divide according to party lines. The payment of the national bonds in currency has more Democratic advocates than Republican; but it cannot be called a Democratic policy, because, while on the one hand Horatio Seymour, the New York *World*, and other Eastern exponents of Democracy stand for the payment of the debt in gold or its equivalent, the late Vallandigham Democratic leader, Senator Morton, and the Republican State Convention of Indiana, if not of one or two other Western States, advocate paying the bonds in currency. Again, on the negro question, while the Democracy in the South and the Northern States are moving slowly toward the complete obliteration of all political distinctions on account of color, whether as to voting or holding office, even the Conservatives of the South have not placed universal suffrage, impartial suffrage, and, in Virginia and Mississippi, tickets prepared specially for ex-rebels and Democrats to vote are moderately sprinkled with colored candidates, a degree of condescension to which the mass of the Republicans in the North do not descend. As to the National Banks, free trade, resumption of a specie currency, reconstruction, or the acquisition of foreign territory, the two parties are equally divided. Each, if it has any issue, has it not remarkable, therefore, that this should be, as it has been in Maine and Minnesota, in Cincinnati and Chicago, a good year for lolling. A peculiar necessity has also existed in some localities in the North do not descend. As to the National Banks, free trade, resumption of a specie currency, reconstruction, or the acquisition of foreign territory, the two parties are equally divided. Each, if it has any issue, has it not remarkable, therefore, that this should be, as it has been in Maine and Minnesota, in Cincinnati and Chicago, a good year for lolling. A peculiar necessity has also existed in some localities in the North to overthrow the ruling party. Combinations, certain Augean stables of a very large and fœtid mass of local abuses, which have accumulated in the rear of the Republican party while it was engaged in fighting the rebellion in the front. Reforms of what is offered for prisons Liverpool and London. The tariff, therefore, has no reciprocity as between the several classes of American producers. On the contrary, its conditions are such that in favor of the one class and given to the other.

During the six years from 1862 to 1868, the duty on carpets has been raised from 24 to 60 per cent. This increase has been a tax upon the consumers of carpets of every one who had had to buy a carpet. It was every such $1.60 in place of every $1 that, in the absence of the tariff, would be needed to buy a carpet. The tariff compels the farmer to give three bushels of wheat where two would suffice if there were no tariff, for all he sells, drinks, wears, and uses. If the tax were levied to pay the public debt, it might be excusable; but it is not. It is levied and collected in open violation of the law, for the home manufacturer.

If the European market for cotton be destroyed, then the cotton-grower must take such price as the home market offers. How much more must he get now for his cotton in New England if there were no Europeans seeking to purchase it? How much would corn and wheat sell for in New York if there were no purchasers for the Western product? Were it not for the opportunity to export, cotton and corn would not pay the cost of producing and transportation. The foreign market, therefore, is to the producer of breadstuffs and cotton their only protection. It costs the government $100,000,000 per annum to collect the revenues by tariffs, and the expenditures by a like amount, and they consider a total economy of one hundred millions a year worth their vote of approval. The whiskey ring, and pardon-broker ring, and tariff-broker ring, are all rings of a like nature, and we the lobby rings soon will be.

The all-controlling facts in our present political situation, therefore, are the absence of any question of principle or policy between the two parties, and the fierce struggle of the people in Grant's administration. So long as these remain the ablest points in the political situation, the Republican party may safely go on cleansing its local politics, purifying its State, county and city governments of the abuses which have crept in, while it was absorbed in the greater issues of the national safety. President Grant, in effect, says to the Republican party everywhere: "You have the President, both houses of Congress, and nearly all the State Governments, North and South, all of whom you can trust to run the affairs of the nation as they ought. Now put your own house in order, and see that State and municipal politics are managed with the same integrity and economy and reform as those of the nation."

This the people are doing. It may seem to the timid to temporarily reduce or enfeeble Republican majorities, but in the end forward movements of the Republican party. Emancipation lessened or overcame its majorities at first, and gave some States, like New York and Pennsylvania, to the Democracy. Reconstruction on the basis of equal rights repeated the blow. So may any equal effort to reform the local politics of the Republican party in places where it has become corrupt. But though, as under emancipation and reconstruction, so under the local reform, the good ship bows to the blast for a time, yet she, while scudding before the storm, is really making better progress than if all was calm. The result of the contests in Ohio and Pennsylvania shows that the success of Grant's administration silences the success of the Republican party wherever its interests as a party are involved. Let it, therefore, go on with the good work of cleansing and purifying our party politics, in the full assurance that the only true way of maintaining the power of the Republican party is by enforcing its purity, and by compelling it to govern honestly and well.

VIGILANCE.

The journalists of this city have formed a Press Club, which already contains seventy-four members, including the great majority of editors and writers employed on the daily press of Chicago. The organization, adopted at a meeting held at the Sherman House yesterday, states the objects of the club to be "To provide the opportunity for a better social acquaintance among journalists in this city and elsewhere; to cultivate friendly feelings between members of the press, and to take united action in any case of general interest to its members." It also provides that "no political question, or any question affecting the relations between employer and employed, shall ever be discussed or acted on at the meetings of the club." The first annual meeting will be held on the 3d of November, at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Theodore Cuyler, one of the most earnest and laborious temperance reformers in the country, takes strong ground against the formation of a Temperance political party. His argument seems to be, in substance, that until a majority of the people can be converted to prohibition by moral suasion, a Temperance party can do no good, and, when a majority are so converted, a Temperance party is unnecessary, as the other parties will do its work. He says:

> By the coming years are to be spent in holding conventions and passing resolutions, when we should be organizing and arming ourselves for the "closer pull, the stronger pull, and the pull altogether" which will be necessary to carry the prohibitory amendment? Other people may call it "practical politics" to run a ticket, but, in my judgment, it is the most impractical way to do the work. Let the temperance men of every party, and of no party, organize for the battle, and then, if they can get the power, let them put into the hands of the men who will execute the law. Let the temperance men of every party, and of no party, organize for the battle, and then, if they can get the power, let them put into the hands of the men who will execute the law. Let the temperance men of every party, and of no party, organize for the battle, and then, if they can get the power, let them put into the hands of the men who will execute the law.

Many leading churches have taken curious shapes. Among the most curious contributions to foreign missions is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, which pays annually to a decayed minister brewer; to support certain drunkards; to train juvenile criminals for use; to give well-behaved apprentices £10 each annually; to send foreigners home when they are destitute; to help on women's rights; a hospital for dogs; to promote the "moonlight mission;" to prevent women from becoming ministers; to support a society for cruelty to animals; to give away sewing machines; to prevent vaccination, and to support a society for the suppression of the use of corsets. The following card appears in the *Standard*, the Baptist newspaper of Chicago:

> The Executive Committee of the Baptist Association of Southern Illinois, at their session in Centralia, Sept. 25, 1869, resolved unanimously to ask in connection with the time appointed for the meeting of the Illinois Baptist State Convention, that the Executive Committee of the Illinois Baptist State Convention be requested to appoint a meeting of the Baptist Association of Southern Illinois, to be held at Centralia, Sept. 25, 1869, unanimously to ask in connection with the time appointed for the meeting of the Illinois Baptist State Convention, that the Executive Committee of the Illinois Baptist State Convention be requested to appoint a meeting of the Baptist Association of Southern Illinois, to be held at Centralia, Sept. 25, 1869.

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After half a century of agitation for political prohibition, this is the sentiment, not only of Mr. Cuyler, but of nine-tenths of Christian reformers and philanthropists.

The season of the falling leaves, and of the gradual lapse of nature into her annual sleep, the type of death, is marked this year by an unusual number of great men. Henry J. Raymond, Secretary Rawlins, Senator Fessenden, John Bell, Baron Hausmann, and Franklin Pierce have recently passed away. Napoleon III., the Earl of Derby, Admiral Farragut, Robert Tombs, Amos Kendall, and James Gordon Bennett have been for weeks in the imminent prospect of death. The present seems to be a sort of recess between the acts of our historic drama, in which as nothing very important is transpiring, the actors retire from the stage.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

MR. B. M. RICHARDSON, independent candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention, from the Jackson County District, died of hemorrhage of the lungs, on the 26th of last month.

The citizens of Lake Forest have organized a company for the purpose of erecting a car factory. It is intended to hold an initial meeting on the 20th inst., at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The county seat case of Knox was up before the Supreme Court at Macomb, last week. The Knoxville counsel again demurred to compulsory testimony, and were overruled by the Court, when the case was again amended.

The Jackson *Tribune Journal* of the 11th says:

> Last Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Hall, one of our esteemed fellow-citizens [Journal's italics], was driving a team of horses attached to a wagon, on the road between Jackson and Carbondale, the horses became frightened at a train of cars, and ran away, throwing Mr. Hall out of the wagon, and injuring him so severely that he died on Sunday morning. Mr. Hall was a native of Jackson county, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a consistent Christian gentleman. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

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INDIANA.

The New Albany *Commercial* of the 10th says:

> A very extensive robbery occurred in this city on Wednesday night last. A man and his wife lived together happily in the upper story of a house on Spring street. The wife's sister came to stay with the family, and soon fell desperately in love with her brother-in-law. This love was returned, and Joseph-like, he spurned her for her wickedness. She told her sister, and, strange as it may seem, the wife forgave her husband. On Wednesday she and her sister packed into the husband most fiercely, abusing him for his perfidy. He, in self-defense, struck her, after a terrible struggle threatened to report to the grand jury. Each then packed up their goods and left the house. The husband

BANK PANIC IN NEVADA.

Facts, Figures, Rumors, etc.

From the Bulletin (Jan.) Inland Empire, Oct. 7.

At about half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the doors of the First National Bank of Nevada, City, were closed by order of the Directors, and a notice posted thereon to the effect that the bank had suspended payment. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes the whole town was in a state of excitement. Groups of men were to be seen on every corner, and the subject of discussion was the failure of the Nevada bank. Of course, the first question was, "How much money will depositors lose?" and the answer was, "Nobody knows." Then the question was asked, "Will the bank pay

SPORTING MATTERS.

Second Day of the Dexter Park Fall Trotting Meeting.

Sharp Contest Between Pilot Temple, Rockey, Silas Rich, and Angelina.

The Race Awarded the Day Sullies—General Steeplechase Expressed.

Base Ball and Billiards.

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY'S RACING AT DEXTER PARK.

Dexter Park is an unlucky institution, on general principles. It has been unlucky in the weather, unlucky connected with regard to committee financial reasons, in that the daily receipts and attendance have been cramped thereby, and unlucky in the manner which promised to be one of the most interesting trotting meetings ever held in the West. Yesterday, as on other days, the weather was not an unlucky ally. But of the more anon. There were probably present one thousand people in attendance, those on the ground, in the main, of the better class of turf frequenters, and a large sprinkling of ladies. Soon after 2 o'clock the horses were called on for the race, which was for a purse of $1,000, entrance free, mile to first money, best to second, gate to third, and four to fourth. Originally the entries included Rockey, Pilot Temple, Angelina, Silas Rich, Volunteer, Fannie Lee, Queen of the Fleet, and Pilot Tempest, but the last two were withdrawn, leaving the five named to start. The horses were getting ready for the word, and Judges Goodrich and Appleton constituted the first division, and Judge Wilson the second. The figures for the first heats were as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Angelina	2	2	1
Rockey	1	1	2
Silas Rich	3	3	3

THE RACE.

About half past 2 o'clock the judges, Messrs. M. S. Farwell, Pedro Wadsworth, and Hiram Wadsworth, clerk, called the horses to the stand.

Four out—Angelina took the pole, Rockey second, Pilot Temple third, and Silas Rich fourth. They had not been long in line before Angelina got away in front, Rockey second, Pilot Temple third, and Silas Rich fourth. They were started in this order to the first quarter pole, which was reached in 38½. Rockey was now in front, Angelina second, Pilot Temple third, and Silas Rich fourth. Rockey's driver, Wm. Gerry, Jr., was evidently determined to keep the lead, and he did keep it to the end of the first heat, it was not his own, and Angelina's driver, Wm. Gerry, Sr., was not to have been defeated. Rockey was not to have been defeated. Rockey was not to have been defeated. Rockey